Appl. No. 09/846,850
Amdt. dated Apr. 30, 2004
Reply to Office Action of Feb. 3, 2004

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REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-53 remain in this application, the examiner has rejected
claims 1-3,5,7-8,11-14,21-23,25,27,30-34,43 and 45-52 under 35
U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Raith (U.S. Patent No.
6,073,005).

The patent of Raith teaches various options for handling emergency
calls within a wireless system. In particular, the processing of
emergency calls is treated as distinct from regular phone calls,
col. 1 lines 19-26. Among the options presented to promote faster
emergency call processing is the use of a dedicated emergency
button on the mobile phone, or a defined key sequence, col. 1 lines
55-65.

In regard to claims 1,21,45 and 50, Raith teaches a limited process
for replacing an emergency number, when the emergency number
differs from a default value (i.e. 911 in the United States), col.
5 lines 48-54. An important distinction to the presently claimed
invention is Raith's lack of determining code and location within
the electronic device. Raith depends upon a system supplied

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location identifier, specifically: "...provide the mobile unit with information as to country or region..." as disclosed in col. 5 lines 22-26. Instead of the electronic device determining location, the wireless system must instruct the electronic device as to its current location. In addition, Reith contains no teaching or reference to a code of the region. The only option within Reith is to use the existing default value for the emergency number, or replace the default with a new value supplied by the system location information. There is no adjusting the dialing sequence by adding or subtracting a portion of the phone number according to the code of the region.

The present invention is a more sophisticated and broadly applicable method and apparatus than the emergency call scenario set forth in Raith.

In regard to claims 2 and 22, dependent upon claims 1 and 21 respectively, and therefore not distinguished over the deficiencies of Raith as outlined above.

In regard to claims 3 and 23, Raith presents no teaching of a first code of the region and therefore no anticipation of these claims.

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In regard to claims 5 and 25, dependent upon claims 2 and 22 respectively, Raith again depends upon a system supplied country code, col. 5 lines 30-35. The present invention requires no specialized input from the base station, rather, algorithms associated with the electronic device determine and adjust the dialing sequence.

In regard to claims 7,8 and 27, the passage starting in col. 5 line 62 through col. 6 line 25 describes an adjunct positioning system outside of the base stations and wireless network. Again, in the present invention the electronic device determines position, not an adjunct system which then instructs the mobile unit as taught by Raith.

In regard to claims 11-14,30-34, Raith does not contain any teaching analogous to applicant's location categories. Cited passage in col. 5 lines 27-36 explains comparison of a dialed number with emergency numbers associated with country code. Categorization breakdowns according to home, neighboring or roaming are simply not present in the Raith patent.

In regard to claim 43, dependent upon claim 21, wherein the processor determines first code of a region based upon location.

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Again this is distinct from Raith's method where the wireless network instructs the mobile unit as to present country where it is located and lists emergency numbers associated with that country, see col. 5 lines 18-26.

In regard to claims 46 and 47, Raith uses network supplied country or region, col. 5 lines 48-54, as opposed to applicant's electronic device determining and adjusting the dialing sequence.

In regard to claims 48 and 49, Raith contains no teaching of the electronic device having capability to determine position. Raith's only discussion of positioning information is in reference to an adjunct network system, see col. 5 line 62 through col. 6 line 35.

In regard to claims 51 and 52, Raith uses the network to determine the emergency number associated with the country, in distinction to applicant's processor determining the appropriate dialing sequence.

Claims 4,6,9-10,15-20,24,26,28-29,35-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Raith in view of Alexander (U.S. Patent No. 6,067,452).

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The patent of Alexander teaches integration of a terrestrial GSM wireless system with a satellite communication system to produce a combined GSM satellite system, col. 1 lines 26-31. A more efficient routing structure results from this combination, col. 3 lines 49-53. Location of a mobile terminal within this system is determined and monitored by the satellite system, col. 1 lines 56-60.

The combination of Raith and Alexander is improper, as no motivation exists to combine these separate technologies. Raith discloses a system for placing emergency calls, while Alexander presents a hybrid wireless-satellite system to increase efficiency of phone calls. Raith contains no satellite capability, and Alexander has no provision for replacing an emergency number with a local emergency number. Lacking such motivation to combine these references, the combination is improper and should be withdrawn.

In regard to claims 4 and 24, Alexander does not determine a first code based on current location of the electronic device. Rather, the cited passage of col. 5 lines 17-19 notes "... the mobile terminal determines the region to which the call is directed." Location registration is commenced, using the table in memory, to compare the dialed digits to those in the table to find the nearest

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nearest call destination gateway. In other words, this system uses the look-up table according to where the phone call is directed, not the location of the electronic device. These are completely distinct requirements, Alexander focused on the call destination and the presently claimed invention at the origin. In addition, Alexander contains no adjustment of a dialing sequence, the user must supply all routing information and the GSM satellite system merely selects the most efficient call routing, col. 5 lines 24-35.

In regard to claims 6 and 26, again, Alexander does not accommodate a first code of the region based on current location of the electronic device. The country and regional codes in Alexander are based on the destination of the phone call, and nearest gateway to this destination, col. 5 lines 17-24.

In regard to claims 9-10 and 28-29, Alexander has no minimum length requirement, the prefix to the dialed number must contain symbols with country and regional code to select the most efficient gateway, col. 5 lines 24-35. In addition, there is no comparison of minimum length required by the region to that of the first area code, as the first area code of the electronic device in not required in Alexander and unknown.

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In regard to claims 15-18 and 35-38, Alexander contains no teaching of adding an area code based on the first code of the region. The first code of the region is unknown to Alexander, as the only area code of interest to Alexander is that of the destination of the phone call.

In regard to claims 19-20 and 39-40, Alexander is only concerned with the destination area code, and no home or neighbor area code is used or required. Cited passage of col. 5 lines 14-19 disclose the signaling procedure for the mobile terminal to register with the gateway nearest the destination of the phone call, no home area code is discussed.

In regard to claims 41 and 42, dependent upon independent claim 21, Alexander contains no teaching where the processor determines a first code of the region based on the current location of the electronic device. Cited passage in col. 5 lines 33-45 merely recites the completeness of the mapping to include all countries and regions to locate nearest gateway to destination of phone call.

Claims 44 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Raith in view of Ausems (U.S. Patent No. 6,434,403).

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Ausems teaches a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) having wireless telephone capability. The only discussion of the wireless engine is found in col. 5 lines 55-65. No motivation exists to combine the references, as Raith does not mention PDA's and Ausems does not mention emergency phone calls.

In regard to claims 44 and 53, neither Raith or Ausems, alone or in combination teach the claimed processor. Ausems disclosure of a PDA in combination with a wireless telephone does not overcome the deficiencies of Raith in anticipating the claimed invention, as cited in the discussion of claims 21 and 50.

Accordingly, the rejection of claims 1-53 is clearly distinguished over the cited art and these rejections should be withdrawn. Present claims 1-53 are believed to be in allowable form having overcome all existing rejections set forth within the office action of February 3, 2004. Therefore, the applicant respectfully requests allowance of all the claims and issuance of a notice of allowance.
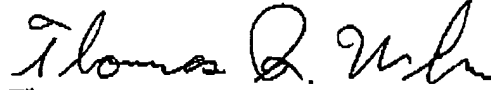
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Respectfully submitted,

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